

The New Ambassador to the UN

By ART SHIELDS

ADLAI STEVENSON, the new Ambassador to the UN, has one of the most difficult jobs in the Kennedy administration.

The difficulties come from the contradictions between liberalism and imperialism.

Stevenson has a liberal record. He was friendly to organized labor as Governor of Illinois. He opposed nuclear bomb tests in 1956, when few top politicians dared to do so. He was not opposed to UN membership for People's China a year ago. And the new UN delegate can make a real contribution to world peace if permitted to do so.

The UN ambassador has to work under strict limitations, however. He is the spokesman for the government in Washington. He is required to defend U.S. foreign policies in the Congo, in Cuba, in Laos and elsewhere. And Stevenson can not function as a liberal unless American imperialism changes its course.

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STEVENSON'S opportunity to speak for peace can come, however. It can come if the big money men behind Kennedy know what a disaster will follow from war. It can come if they understand that the colonial liberation movement cannot be stopped.

And the fact that Stevenson was appointed gives some hope that a policy of peaceful co-existence may be under consideration by some men in the new administration.

Peaceful co-existence is more possible now than at any time in the last decade. American imperialism—of course—will hold on to its colonial possessions as long as it can. But it can be compelled to give up its strong arm tactics overseas. And when this happens America's UN behavior will be very different from what it was in the past.

Meanwhile the danger of war and intervention is still active. That danger will continue as long as Allen W. Dulles—the master spy and master interventionist



STEVENSON

—has his way. And Stevenson can hardly pursue a policy of peace in the UN, while Dulles plots against peace.

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DULLES' PLOTTING can no longer be denied. The New York Times and the New York Daily News have told of his counter-revolutionary activities against Cuba. Dulles' Central Intelligence Agency is recruiting anti-Castro mercenaries day by day and smuggling bombs and guns into Cuba. And his worldwide army of spies and saboteurs is bigger than ever in 1961.

Dulles' secret army has now swollen to forty-five thousand men and women. That's equal to three military divisions. This 45,000 figure is given in a Parade magazine owned by John Hay Whitney, Ike's ambassador to London.

Dulles can not continue this plotting, however, if his masters say Nay.

Stevenson will find a very different United Nations from the one that Henry Cabot Lodge, the New England aristocrat, entered several years ago. The anti-colonial forces are immensely stronger today. And our own UN Ambassador will face a big test when the UN General Assembly opens on March 7.

THE INDEPENDENCE of all colonial lands will be on the UN agenda. The last UN Assembly declared itself for early independence of every subject people. The sentiment was so strong that no one dared to vote against it, although nine colonial powers abstained—the U.S. among them.

The U.S. delegates abstained under White House instructions. Ike didn't want to offend Britain, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and his other military allies. And the USA is a colonial power itself in Puerto Rico, Okinawa and other foreign lands.

That abstention hurt the United States with the African, Asian and Latin American peoples, however. And I doubt if the White House will give such instruction again about resolutions of a general kind, where no specific countries are named.

Stevenson's test will come when the colonies are named. And that test is coming soon. The Africans have indicated that they will press for prompt liberation of Franco's lands in Northwest Africa, and Portugal's huge possessions in West and East Africa.

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BUT FRANCO is the military ally of the American Empire. Hundreds of millions of dollars of U.S. "Defense" money have been spent on Spanish airfields and naval bases. Portugal's islands are American fortresses today. And the test will come when the UN votes to liberate the Portugal and Spanish fascists' African slaves.

That slavery cries out to Heaven. The Africans are flogged and enslaved under the crudest forced labor systems. These crimes are a matter of record. And one may feel confident as to what Stevenson would like to do.

One may also guess the feelings of Michigan's former governor, Mennen Williams, who is Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. But the Pentagon may have different ideas. The generals and admirals are powerful. And the vote of

America's UN delegates will depend on Washington's instructions.

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STEVENSON will face another sharp test in the Congo. Here the patriotic forces are gaining. The followers of Patrice Lumumba, the imprisoned Prime Minister, control much of the country. They have the ardent support of the Socialist lands, and of the African governments that took part in the recent African Summit conference at Casablanca. And Mobutu and Kasavubu, the stooges, whom Eisenhower and Dulles backed, appear to be losing.

It's true that Eisenhower won the last Congo vote in the UN Security Council. The 11-man body is still controlled by the big colonial powers. And the slavemasters stood firmly together when Ambassador Zorin of the Soviet Union asked the Council to condemn Belgium for its military aid to its Congo stooges.

The colonialists won. But the former majorities of ten, to one or nine to two were no more. Four delegates voted to condemn Belgium. And two others—from Latin America—indicated their opposition, although they merely abstained when the votes were counted.

The attempt of Ike's delegate to confuse the issue by attacking the USSR carried no conviction to the representatives of the smaller powers. And one may hope that this stupid red-baiting will cease when the new UN Ambassador comes into the next session.

But nice words will not be enough. The Congo people have the right to unite their mighty land. They have the right to control their copper, tin, cobalt, uranium, rubber and palm oil. This means that they have the right to take over the rich Katanga province and to free Patrice Lumumba without UN interference. And the American people have the duty to cut off the common enemy—Allen W. Dulles.